

## FOLLOWING CHANGES DUE TO BALKAN WAR

### ALBANIA

An independent state created by the treaty of London, 1914, after the Balkan War, Albania was formerly under Turkish rule, after the war, portions were distributed among the Balkan States and the rest created into an independent government.

**Ruler**—Protestant German Prince William of Wied.

**Cities**—Scutari, western part on Lake Scutari.

Durazzo, western part on Adriatic, chief port.

Valona, western part on coast.

**Size**—11,025 square miles.

**Population**—800,000.

### Page 23

### GREECE

**Boundaries**—*North*, Albania, Servia, Bulgaria; *east*, Bulgaria, Aegean Sea; *south*, Mediterranean Sea; *west*, Ionian Sea, Albania,

### Page 24

### TURKEY (in Europe)

**Location**—In the southeastern part of Europe in the Balkan Peninsula. N. L. 40° to 42°; E. L. 26° to 29°. Formerly a vast empire but greatly reduced by wars with Italy and Balkan States 1911-1913.

**Boundaries**—*North*, Bulgaria; *east*, Black Sea, Strait of Bosphorus, Sea of Marmora; *south*, Sea of Marmora, Aegean Sea; *west*, Aegean Sea, Bulgaria.

### Page 25

### BULGARIA

**Boundaries**—*North*, Roumania; *east*, Black Sea; *south*, Turkey, Aegean Sea, Greece; *west*, Servia.

**Page 26. Government**—Hereditary and constitutional monarchy. The King is the executive, aided by a responsible ministry. The National assembly has 213 elected members. The grand Sobranje consists of 426 deputies.

### Page 27

### MONTENEGRO

**Location**—Is an independent principality, one of the Balkan States in southern part of Europe.

**Boundaries**—*North*, Austria-Hungary; *east*, Servia; *south*, Albania; *west*, Adriatic Sea, Austria-Hungary.

*Cetinje* is its capital; it is in the southwestern part.


### Page 27

### SERVIA

**Boundaries**—*North*, Austria-Hungary; *east*, Roumania; Bulgaria; *south*, Greece; *west*, Albania, Montenegro, Austria-Hungary.

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See our new map of Europe containing these new Balkan Boundaries.



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# PUPILS' OUTLINES FOR HOME STUDY

IN CONNECTION WITH SCHOOL WORK

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## GEOGRAPHY—EUROPE

By

W. T. B. S. IMLAY

Late Principal P. S. No. 37, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## EUROPE.

Europe is the most important of all the Grand Divisions on account of:

- a. Its position—
  1. Bordering on Asia and near Africa.
  2. Nearly the whole division being in the temperate zone.
- b. The number of progressive countries it contains.
- c. Its historical associates and ruins.
- d. The people of this country being to a very large degree descended from people who left there to settle here.

### Location.

Is in the northwestern part of the Eastern Hemisphere and nearly in the center of the Land Hemisphere. It extends from N. L.  $36^{\circ}$  to  $71^{\circ}$ ; W. L.  $24^{\circ}$  (Iceland) to E. L.  $65^{\circ}$ .

### Boundaries.

*North*, Arctic Ocean; *east*, Asia, Ural Mountains, Ural River, Caspian Sea; *South*, Asia, Black and Mederiterranean Seas; *west*, Atlantic Ocean.

### Coast.

Is the most irregular of any of the grand divisions. For this reason it has many good harbors which increases its commercial advantages.

### Indenting Waters.

*Seas*, White, Baltic, North, Irish, Adriatic, Aegean, Mediterranean, Black, Azov, Marmora, Caspian.

*Gulfs and Bays*, Bothnia, Finland, Riga, Biscay, Taranto.

*Straits*, Kattegat, Skagerrak, Dover, Gibraltar, Messina, Dardenelles, Bosporus.

*Channels*, English, St. George.

*Capes*, North, The Naze, Land's End, Clear, St. Matthew, Ortegal, Finisterre, St. Vincent, Gibraltar, Matapan.

**Islands.** There are numerous islands off the coast of Continental Europe. The principal are:

Nova Zembla,	Orkney,	Sicily,
Iceland,	Baleoric,	Ionian,
British Isles,	Corsica,	Crete,
Shetland,	Sardinia,	Cyprus.

### Peninsulas.

Scandinavian or Norway and Sweden,	Italy,
Jutland or Denmark,	Balkan,
Iberian or Spain and Portugal,	Crimea.

**Surface.**

The greater part of Europe is a low plain. Mountains are in the extreme eastern part as well as in the southern, southwestern and northwestern parts.

*Mountains.* Ural, Caucasus, Balkan, Carpathian, Alps, Appenines, Pyrenees, Doverfield, Kiolen.

**Drainage.** The Alps is the source of—

- (a) *The Rhine*, whose waters flow into the North Sea, flowing through Switzerland, Germany and The Netherlands.
- (b) *The Rhone*, whose waters flow into the Mediterranean Sea, flowing through
- (c) *The Danube*, whose waters flow into the Black Sea, flowing through Germany, Austria-Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania. Switzerland and France.
- (d) *The Po*, whose waters flow into the Adriatic Sea, through Italy.

The two large rivers of the north that flow into the Arctic Ocean are the Petchora and Dwina. Those of the south are the Volga, that flows into the Caspian Sea; the Don, that flows into the Sea of Azov; and the Dnieper, that flows into the Black Sea. These, with the Elbe and Weser, drain the great plain of Europe.

Europe has but few large lakes. The largest are Ladoga and Onega. Many of its lakes are famed for their beautiful scenery, principally those of Switzerland and Italy.

**Comparison with North America.**

While North America is a well-defined part of the Western Continent, and readily recognized as a Grand Division, Europe is in reality but a part of Asia, of which it forms a large peninsula. Its commercial, political and historical importance rather than its distinct separation have caused it to be recognized as one of the Grand Divisions. While it is the smallest in size it is the most important in point of influence.

The coast line of Europe is more irregular than that of North America. Deeper indentations are made and the land-locked seas, gulfs and bays afford on the west and south, ports excellent for commercial purposes.

The mountains of Europe are principally in the southern part and in the peninsulas. Those of North America extend in a general northerly and southerly direction and are in the eastern and western parts of the Grand Division, with the plains in the central part.

**Climate.** Is not one of extremes as that of North America, as it does not extend through as many degrees of latitude.

The western coast is modified by the warm winds blowing from the Atlantic Ocean and the southern part by the hot winds from Africa that sweep across the Mediterranean Sea.

In the north the bleak winds from the Arctic Ocean sweep over Russia and the land-locked waters between it and Sweden which are comparatively fresh, and therefore freeze more quickly than salt water, thereby causing a much lower temperature than on the western coast and consequently longer and more severe winters.

**Products.** Europe may be divided into three product belts: In the extreme north of Europe are found the evergreen trees and fur bearing animals; between the North Sea and the Alps is the great grain country; south of the Alps vegetation is of a semi-tropical character.

The animals are very similar to those of North America. Horses, cattle and sheep are bred. The reindeer is used in the north and wild goats and chamois are found among the Alps and Pyrenees.

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### COUNTRIES.

#### BRITISH EMPIRE.

Comprises countries and possessions in all parts of the world in

- a. Europe.* British Isles, Malta, Gibraltar.
- b. North America.* Canada, Newfoundland, British Honduras, Jamaica, The Bahamas, part of the Lesser Antilles, The Bermudas.
- c. South America.* British Guiana, Trinidad.
- d. Asia.* British India, Hong Kong, The Strait Settlements, Aden, Ceylon, Cyprus.
- e. Africa.* British Somaliland, British East Africa, Rhodesia, Central Africa and Zanzibar Protectorates, Bechuanaland, Transvaal Colony, Orange Free State, Basutoland, Natal, Cape Colony, Nigeria, Lagos, Gold Coast, Gambia, Sierra Leone.
- f. Islands in the Pacific Ocean.* Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, parts of Papua and Borneo, with many other smaller islands.

The ruling power is in the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, which governs nearly one-quarter of the people of the globe as well as one-quarter of the land surface.

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#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Includes England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and over four hundred islands near them.

**Location.** It is in the northwestern part of Europe, west of the mainland. N. L. 50° to 59° 30'; W. L. 10° 15' to E. L. 1° 40'.



**Boundaries.** *North*, Atlantic Ocean; *east*, North Sea; *south*, English Channel and Atlantic Ocean; *west*, Atlantic Ocean.

**Seas.** North, Irish.

**Channels.** North, St. George, English, Bristol.

**Straits.** Dover, Menai, The Minch, Little Minch.

**Firths, Gulfs or Bays.**

Pentland,	Clyde,	Cork Harbor,
Dornoch,	Lorne,	Bantry,
Moray,	Horne,	Kenman,
Tay,	The Wash,	Galway,
Forth,	Cardigan,	Donegal.
Solway,		

**Islands.**

Hebrides,	Scilly,	Valentia.
Wight,	Anglesey,	Man,
Channel,		

**Capes.**

Wrath,	Land's End,	Slyne Head,
Kennaird's Head,	Carnson Point,	Erris Head,
Lizard's Point,	Clear,	Malin Head.

**Mountains.** Grampian Hills, Cheviot Hills, Cambrian, Wicklow, Donegal.

**Lakes.** Loch Lomond, Windermere, Lough Neagh, Killarney, Erne.

**Rivers.** Clyde, Tweed, Thames, Avon, Severn, Blackwater, Mersey.

**Size.** About one-thirtieth that of the United States. Population three hundred fifty-six to the square mile.

**Surface.** While Scotland in the north is mountainous yet the highest mountain is not 4,500 feet high. England is a low land country except in the north and the northwest. Wales is rugged and mountainous. Ireland is a plain bordered by low mountains.

**Climate.** The west coast is milder than the east on account of the warm winds that blow from the Atlantic. This makes the temperature higher than that of other countries in the same latitude. The rainfall is abundant. Fogs are plentiful in the southern part of England.



**Industries.** *Commerce.* The number of merchant ships causes her to rank first among the nations.

*Manufactures.* Are made in great quantities from raw materials imported from her colonies and the United States.

*Fishing.* The fish market at Billingsgate is the largest in the world. Principal kinds are the herring, haddock, mackerel.

*Mining.* Principally coal and iron.

*Agriculture.* Is principally followed in the low lands. Grains, as wheat, barley and oats, are raised to a considerable extent, but the country is dependent upon the United States, her colonies, and Argentina for food products.

**Products.** Textiles and manufactured articles.

**Exports to the United States.** Manufactured articles, clothing.

**Imports from the United States.** Cotton and breadstuffs.

### **Cities.**

*London*, capital, southeastern part of England on Thames River, metropolis of the world, famed for historic buildings and wealth. Population, one and three-quarter times that of New York City.

*Liverpool*, seaport and commercial center, in western part of England on the Mersey River, is the principal cotton depot of England. Its population is about one-fifth that of New York City.

*Edinburgh*, the capital of Scotland, is in the southeastern part on the Firth of Forth. Its population is not one-twelfth that of New York City.

*Glasgow*, a commercial and manufacturing center, is in the southwestern part of Scotland, on the Clyde River. Its population is about one-fifth that of New York City.

*Dublin*, capital of Ireland, in the eastern part. Population, one-fourteenth that of New York City.

*Belfast*, manufacturing center, northeastern part of Ireland on the coast. Greatest linen center of the world. Population, about one-twelfth that of New York City.

*Manchester*, in the western part of England, on the Mersey River, is a great cotton manufacturing center. Its population is about one-thirteenth that of New York City.

*Birmingham*, in the western part of England, is most celebrated for its iron manufactures. It is about the same size as Manchester.

**People.** The people of Great Britain are descendants of two distinct races, the Celts and the Teutons.

The Celts who were supposed to have come from France were found in Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland and Wales. The Teutons who had their origin between the Elbe and the Ober Rivers, occupied the lowlands of Scotland and England. The people are industrious and progressive.

**Government.** Constitutional or limited monarchy. The title of the ruler is that of King. The legislative part of the government is vested in Parliament, which consists of two parts, one an hereditary body known as the House of Lords, the other the House of Commons, which represents the people, and is elected by the people. Their term of office is seven years.

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## GERMANY.

**Locations.** It is in the central part of Europe.

**Boundaries.** *North*, North Sea, Denmark, Baltic Sea; *east*, Russia and Austria-Hungary; *south*, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland; *west*, France, Belgium and The Netherlands.

**Islands.** Frisian, Helgoland, Rugen.

**Mountains.** Hartz.

**Rivers.** Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Rhine, Danube.

**Size.** About one-seventeenth that of the United States. Population two hundred and eighty-nine to the square mile.

**Surface.** Lowlands in the north, highlands in the south and west. The country is well watered by rivers whose general direction is northwest. These rivers are connected by canals. The Rhine is the most famous. The Danube is the principal river of the south of Germany. The forests which cover much of the land are protected by the government.

**Climate.** The warm winds from the Atlantic cause the climate of the western part near the Rhine River and North Sea to be warmer than that of the eastern part. Near the Hartz Mountains is the heaviest rainfall.

**Industries.** Agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Dairying and the raising of beets for sugar are followed in the north; the raising of grapes for wine in the south.

Manufactures of textiles, china and articles of every kind from the Krupp guns to clocks are made in Germany. Occupying a central position in Europe it ranks next to Great Britain as a commercial nation.

**Products.** Manufactured articles, wines, woolen goods.

**Exports to the United States.** Manufactured goods, wines, and chemicals.

**Imports from the United States.** Breadstuffs, provisions, cotton.

### Cities.

*Berlin*, capital, north central part of Germany, inland. It is a railroad and commercial center; the population, not quite one-half that of New York City.

*Hamburg*, free city, northwestern part of Germany on the Elbe River, near North Sea. It is the chief seaport of Continental Europe. The population is about one-sixth that of New York City.

*Bremen*, free city, northeastern part of Germany, on Weser. It is a seaport. Its population being about one-twenty-fourth that of New York City.

*Leipzig*. In the northern part of Saxony is a great fur market; a center of printing and has a fine university. It is about one-eighth the size of New York City.

*Munich*, is the capital of Bavaria, in the southern part of the kingdom. It is celebrated for its art galleries and breweries. It is about the same size as Leipzig.

*Cologne*, in the western part of Prussia, is a manufacturing center. It is about one-tenth the size of New York City. Its cathedral is celebrated.

**People.** Are descended from the Teutons and are thrifty, industrious, value education, are very fond of their homes and delight in out-of-door life, which is enjoyed by the family as a whole.

**Government.** It is a constitutional empire, consisting of

#### a. Kingdoms

Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Württemberg.

#### b. Grand Duchies

Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg.

*c. Duchies*

Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Anhalt, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

*d. Principalities*

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Reuss Younger Line, Reuss Elder Line, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe.

*e. Free Cities*

Lübeck, Bremen, Hamburg.

*f. Imperial Territory*

Alsace-Lorraine.

By the constitution the king of Prussia is the emperor of Germany. He is assisted in the government by the Federal Council chosen by the several states. The Reichstag consisting of three hundred ninety-seven members is elected by the people of the whole of Germany.

The principal foreign possessions are in Africa. They are:

*a. German East Africa*

Zanzibar.

*b. Kamerun.**c. German Southwest Africa*

Damara, Namaqua.

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## FRANCE.

**Location.** It is in the western part of Europe. N. L.  $42^{\circ} 20'$  to  $51^{\circ} 5'$ ; E. L.  $7^{\circ} 30'$  to W. L.  $4^{\circ} 48'$ .

**Boundaries.** *North*, English Channel, North Sea and Belgium; *east*, Germany, Switzerland and Italy; *south*, Mediterranean Sea and Spain; *west*, Atlantic Ocean.

**Size.** It is about one-seventeenth the size of the United States. Its population is about one hundred eighty-nine to the square mile.

**Island.** Corsica.

**Gulfs and Bays.** Biscay, Lyon.

**Cape.** Point St. Mathien.

**Mountains.** Jura, Pyrenees.

**Rivers.** Seine, Loire, Gironde, Garonne, Rhone.

**Surface.** The south and southeastern part is mountainous, Mt. Blanc being the highest point. As you go north and west you pass through a rolling plain, well-watered, with slow-flowing rivers. The current of the Rhone, which is a comparatively short river, is very rapid and its waters are much used for irrigation.

**Climate.** Is warmer than that of England. The westerly winds from the Atlantic make it moist and well adapted to agriculture.

**Products.** Wines, beet sugar, grains.

**Industries.** Agriculture, manufactures, commerce.

The farms are small but very productive. Manufactures are of every variety and while the quantity produced may not be as great as those of some other countries, France excels in quality. This is especially true as to silks and china.

On account of the location of its seaports on the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean she is a commercial nation.

**Exports to the United States.** Manufactured goods, wines, silks.

**Imports from the United States.** Breadstuffs and provisions, petroleum.

**Cities.**

*Paris*, capital and metropolis, in the northern part on the Seine River. Population, nearly three-fourths that of the City of New York.

*Marseilles*, principal seaport, in the southern part, on the Mediterranean Sea. Population, about one-eighth that of the City of New York.

*Havre*. The seaport of Paris, in the northern part of France on the English Channel. It has about one-thirtieth the population of the City of New York.

*Lyons*. In the eastern part of France on the Rhone River, is celebrated for its silk manufactures and is a woolen center.

**People.** A mixed race formed from Teutonic, Celtic and Latin elements. The people are thrifty, neat, polite, home and family loving.

**Government.** A constitutional republic. The real power is vested in Parliament, consisting of two chambers. The Chamber of Deputies, which is elected by the people every four years. The members of the Senate are elected for nine years, one-third of its members retiring every three years. The President is the executive officer and is elected by the joint bodies for seven years.

The principal foreign possessions of France are in the northwestern part of Africa, comprising

- |                                 |                          |                                 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>a.</i> Algeria,              | <i>e.</i> Senegal,       | <i>i.</i> French Kongo,         |
| <i>b.</i> Sahara,               | <i>f.</i> French Guinea, | <i>j.</i> French Somaliland,    |
| <i>c.</i> Tunis,                | <i>g.</i> Ivory Coast,   | <i>k.</i> Island of Madagascar. |
| <i>d.</i> Military Territories, | <i>h.</i> Dahomey,       |                                 |

Asia—Five colonies in India; French Indo-China; Annam; Cambodia; Cochin-China; Tonking.

In America, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana.

### THE NETHERLANDS OR HOLLAND.

**Location.** It is in the western part of Europe. N. L.  $50^{\circ} 45'$  to  $53^{\circ} 30'$ ; E. L.  $3^{\circ}$  to  $7^{\circ}$ .

**Boundaries.** *North*, North Sea; *east*, Germany; *south*, Belgium; *west*, North Sea.

**Size.** It is about as large as Massachusetts and Connecticut. Its population is four hundred forty-five to the square mile.

**Bay.** Zuider Zee.

**Island.** Frisian.

**River.** Rhine.

**Surface.** The highest part is in the southeast. While the country is generally flat, it slopes from east to west. Much of the land has been reclaimed from the sea by the aid of dykes and breakwaters. The water is pumped out, the land filled in and thus new territory is added. The high, strong winds and comparatively level country are favorable to the use of windmills of which there are many.

**Climate.** Moist and temperate, free from extremes. Unhealthful near the marshes, of which there are many.

**Industries.** Agriculture. Dairy products, particularly butter and cheese, are extensively made. Flowers and vegetables are a source of revenue, particularly from the reclaimed lands. Commerce. On account of its rich possessions in the Pacific Ocean, it has much to sell to other countries.

**Product.** Dairy products, textiles, grains.

**Exports to the United States.** Diamonds, spices, coffee.



**Imports from the United States.** Copper, petroleum, breadstuffs, provisions

**Cities.** *The Hague*, the capital, is in the western part. Its population is about one-twentieth that of New York City.

*Amsterdam*, in the western part on the Zuyder Zee, is the metropolis and is celebrated for its diamond cutting. Its population is about one-eighth that of New York City.

**People.** While originally the people were descendants of the Frisians, Franks and Saxons, they are now a mixed race. French, Huguenots, Walloons, etc., have to a degree modified original characteristics. Sturdy, persevering, hardworking, hospitable, neat, and to a great extent a religious people. They have exerted directly and indirectly a greater influence over the United States than any other single European country, not excepting Great Britain.

**Government.** A constitutional monarchy. The ruler may be a king or queen.

The States General is the title given to the legislative body which consists of two houses:

*The upper or first chamber* consists of fifty members elected by provincial councils for three years.

*The lower or second chamber*, one hundred deputies elected every four years by universal suffrage.

The principal foreign possessions are in the East and West Indies, with a population about seven times as large as the mother country.

East Indies—Java, Madeira, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, Rian-Lingea Archipelago, part of New Guinea.

West Indies—Dutch Guiana, and the colony of Curaçao.

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## BELGIUM.

**Location.** It is in the western part of Europe. N. L.  $49^{\circ} 30'$ ;  $51^{\circ} 30'$ ; E. L.  $2^{\circ}$  to  $6^{\circ}$ .

**Boundaries.** *North*, North Sea and Netherlands; *east*, Germany; *south* and *west*, France.

**Size.** Not quite one-fifth the size of the State of New York. Population over six hundred and twenty-nine to the square mile.

**Surface.** A low country sloping towards the North Sea, drained by the Scheldt and Meuse River systems.

**Climate.** Temperate.

**Industries.** Agriculture, mining, manufactures, coal, iron and lime are abundant. The farms, while small, raise large crops on account of the industry of the people. Factories are everywhere found.



**Products.** Beet sugar, textiles, diamonds and laces.

**Exports to the United States.** Linens, laces and manufactured articles.

**Imports from the United States.** Breadstuffs, cotton and petroleum.

**Cities.** *Brussels*, the capital, in the central part, is celebrated for its laces and linens. Near this city was fought the battle of Waterloo, in which Napoleon's power was destroyed. Its population is about one-twentieth that of New York City.

*Antwerp*, the metropolis and commercial center, is in the northwestern part, on the Scheldt River. Its population is about one-sixteenth that of New York City.

**People.** Are of two races, the Flemings and the Walloons, together with a few Germans, French and Dutch. They are very thrifty and energetic.

**Government.** This country is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. It was formed by the southern provinces of Netherlands leaving it in 1830. This country is looked upon by the governments of Europe as neutral ground. The chief colony is Congo Independent State.

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## DENMARK.

**Location.** It is in the western part of Europe. N. L.  $54^{\circ} 40'$  to  $57^{\circ}$ ; E. L.  $8^{\circ} 10'$  to  $12^{\circ} 10'$ .

**Boundaries.** *North*, Skagerrak; *east*, Kattegat and Baltic Sea; *south*, Germany (Schleswig-Holstein); *west*, North Sea.

**Size.** Not quite as large as Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Population one hundred sixty-seven to the square mile.

**Seas.** North, Baltic.

**Straits.** Skagerrak, Kattegat.

**Islands.** Seeland, Fyen.

**Surface.** Low and fertile without many rivers. Its coast is deeply indented by the action of the sea. There are many fertile islands off the western coast.

**Climate.** Mild and moist.

**Industries.** Agriculture, fishing.

**Products.** Dairy products, particularly butter, cattle, beet sugar.

**Exports to the United States.** Comparatively few. Great Britain receives the majority of its exports.

**Imports from the United States.** Breadstuffs, cotton and petroleum.

**City.** *Copenhagen*, the capital, in the eastern part of the island of Zealand, is the metropolis and commercial center. Its population is about one-tenth that of New York City.

**People.** Belong to the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic race. All can read and write. They are considered thrifty, slow to move, frank in manner and kindly in disposition.

**Government.** An hereditary constitutional monarchy. The legislature or Rigsdag consists of an upper house, the Landsting, of sixty-six members, twelve of whom are nominated by the king for life, the remainder being elected by the people. The lower house is known as the Folksting, the number of members varying with the population, there being one for every 16,000 voters.

Greenland and Iceland belong to Denmark.

Colonies in Europe are Iceland, Greenland. In America, the West Indian Islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John.

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## NORWAY.

**Location.** It is in the northwestern part of Europe. N. L.  $58^{\circ}$  to  $71^{\circ}$ ; E. L.  $5^{\circ}$  to  $30^{\circ} 30'$ .

**Boundaries.** *North*, Arctic Ocean; *east*, Arctic Ocean, Russia, Sweden; *south*, Skagerrak, North Sea; *west*, North Sea, Atlantic Ocean.

**Size.** It is about one-thirtieth the size of the United States, or about the size of New Mexico. Population about eighteen to the square mile.

**Sea.** North.

**Strait.** Skagerrak.

**Cape.** North.

**Surface.** Deeply indented coast line off which are numerous islands. Mountainous interior, well wooded.

**Mountain.** Kjolen.

**River.** Glommen.

**Climate.** Is tempered by the warm winds from ocean currents. It has the mildest climate of any country in such high latitude.

**Industries.** Fishing, lumbering.

**Products.** Lumber, fish.

**Exports to the United States.** Wood pulp, fish.

**Imports from the United States.** Breadstuff, cotton, petroleum.

**Cities.** *Christiania*, the capital and commercial center, is in the southeastern part at the head of Christiana Fjord. Its population is about one-twentieth that of New York City.

*Hammerfest*, near the North Cape, is the most northern town in the world that has an open harbor during the whole year.

**People.** A hardy, well-educated, industrious, thrifty branch of the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic race.

**Government.** A constitutional hereditary monarchy. The parliament or Storting is divided into two parts, an upper house, the Lagthing, and a lower house, the Odelsting. The country people have seventy-six members and the people of the towns have thirty-eight members.

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## SWEDEN.

**Location.** It is in the northwestern part of Europe. N. L. 55° 30' to 69°; E. L. 11° to 24°.

**Boundaries.** *North*, Norway, Russia; *east*, Russia, Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic Sea; *south*, Baltic Sea; *west*, Kattegat, Skagerrak, Norway.

**Size.** It is about one-twentieth the size of the United States. Its population is about thirty to the square mile.

**Sea.** Baltic.

**Gulf.** Bothnia.

**Straits.** Kattegat, Skagerrak.

**Surface.** Sweden presents a marked contrast to Norway. While the latter is a rugged, mountainous country, Sweden may be considered a vast plain, with mountains on its Norway border. It slopes towards the southeast. Its coast is not as deeply indented by fjords, yet there are more islands off the coast than there are off Norway's. These islands to a degree afford a protecting barrier.

**Lakes.** Weiner, Wetter, Malar.

**Climate.** Owing to the mountains on the western border the warm winds from the Atlantic do not reach Sweden, therefore the climate is much colder than that of Norway.

**Industries.** Mining, lumbering, agriculture, fishing. Iron is extensively mined.

**Products.** Lumber, barley and oats, herring, cattle and sheep.

**Exports to the United States.** Wood pulp, iron, fish.

**Imports from the United States.** Tools, breadstuff and cotton.

**City.** *Stockholm*, the capital and metropolis, is in the southeastern part at the eastern extremity of Lake Malar. Its population is about one-thirteenth that of New York City.

**People.** They belong to the Scandinavian branch of the Germanic race. They are well educated, good artisans and very industrious and thrifty. The greater part of the people do not live in the cities.

**Government.** It is a limited hereditary monarchy. The legislative body is known as the Riksdag, and consists of two houses or parts.

The First Chamber consists of one hundred thirty members elected by the provincial councils and representatives of large towns for nine years. The Second Chamber consists of two hundred thirty members elected by the town and country districts. The authority of the Chambers is equal.

**RUSSIA.**

**Location.** It is in the northern and eastern part of Europe. N. L.  $44^{\circ}$  to  $70^{\circ}$ ; E. L.  $17^{\circ} 30'$  to  $65^{\circ} 30'$ .

**Boundaries.** *North*, Norway and Arctic Ocean; *east*, Asia, Caspian Sea; *south*, Asia, Black Sea. Roumania, Austria-Hungary; *west*, Roumania, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Baltic Sea, Gulf of Finland, Gulf of Bothnia.

**Size.** Not quite two-thirds the size of the United States. Population about fifty to the square mile.

**Seas.** White, Caspian, Azov, Black, Baltic.

**Gulfs.** Bothnia, Finland.

**Peninsulas.** Kola, Kanin, Crimea.

**Island.** Nova Zembla.

**Surface.** Is generally that of a rolling plain. Its principal watersheds are:

- a. The Ural Mountains which is the source of the Ob-Irtish River in Siberia; some of the branches of the Volga; and of the Ural and Petchora Rivers.
- b. The Valdai Hills which is the source of the Volga, Werner, Duna Rivers. The islands to the south which is the source of Dnieper River.
- c. The high ground in the south central part where are the sources of the Don River and of some of the western branches of the Volga.

While the length of the rivers and the extent of territory drained is greater than that of other countries, yet the volume of water carried is much less.

The rivers in the southern part of the empire particularly afford a highway of travel.

**Lakes.** Ladoga, Onega.

**Rivers.** Dwina, Petchora, Volga, Don, Dnieper, Vistula and Duna.

**Climate.** Russia may be divided into three climatic parts.

- a. North of the 66th parallel north latitude, a region of desolation and Arctic cold.
- b. Between the 66th parallel and the 55th parallel north latitude, the forest section.
- c. South of the 55th parallel, the agricultural section.

The temperature in the eastern part is colder than in the western, yet the western part of Russia is colder than the other countries of Europe in the same latitude. Its summers are very hot and its winters intensely cold.

**Industries.** Agriculture, lumbering, mining and manufactures.

**Products.** Grain, wool, manufactured goods, timber, petroleum. This country produces four-fifths of all flax raised.

**Exports to the United States.** Hides, wool, flax.

**Imports from the United States.** Cotton, machinery.

Russia has an immense inland trade by means of fairs. It is using its river systems and railroads built by the government to develop the land. This is particularly true in Siberia, where they offer land to the Chinese practically free.

**Cities.** *St. Petersburg*, the capital, is in the western part on the Neva River. Its population is about three-eighths that of New York City.

*Kromstadt* is the port of St. Petersburg and the principal naval station of Russia.

*Warsaw*, at the head of the navigable waters of the Vistula River, is an important railroad, commercial and manufacturing center. Its population is about one-sixth that of New York City.

*Moscow*, near the central part of Russia, is a railroad and manufacturing center. Its population is about one-fourth that of New York City.

*Odessa*, in the southern part, on the Black Sea, is a great grain port.

**People.** Belong to the Slavonic race. Owing to the character of the government, the lack of education of the peasants, together with climatic conditions, all have tended to make the Russian peasant lazy, indifferent and in many cases drunken and lacking in all ambition. The nobility or ruling class are highly educated, to a degree progressive when it will be to their advantage and oppressive to the lower or peasant class.

These conditions have retarded Russia's progress.

**Government.** Nominally an absolute monarchy. The ruler is known as the Tzar. Really it is governed by ministers. There is a popular legislative body supposed to represent the people. It is called the Duma. It has as yet no real power. It is more of a concession to the people than a part of the government. On account of the oppressive character of the government and the harsh and cruel acts of the governing class there are frequent uprisings.

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## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**Location.** It is in the southern part of Europe. N. L. 42° to 51°; E. L. 10° to 26°.

**Boundaries.** *North*, Germany, Russia; *east*, Russia, Roumania; *south*, Roumania, Servia, Turkey, Montenegro, Adriatic Sea, Italy; *west*, Adriatic Sea, Italy, Switzerland, Germany.



**Size.** About one-fifteenth the size of the United States. Population about one hundred ninety-six to the square mile.

**Sea.** Adriatic.

**Surface.** Great plains enclosed by mountains.

a. Plains of Hungary surrounded by

1. Carpathian Mountains.

2. Transylvanian Alps.

3. Dinaric Alps.

4. Austrian Alps.

They are watered by the Danube River and its branches.

b. Plains of Bohemia.

They are watered by the Elbe River.

c. In the northeastern part of Hungary, north of Carpathian Mountains.

They are watered by the Dniester River.

**Climate.** Is generally mild. The rainfall is abundant.

**Industries.** Agriculture, manufactures, mining.

**Products.** Glassware, sugar beets, grains, wine. It is noted for its Bohemian ware and gloves.

**Exports to the United States.** Beet sugar, beer, glassware, gloves.

**Imports from the United States.** Cotton, petroleum, machinery.

**Cities.** Vienna, in the western part on the Danube River, is the capital and commercial center. Its population is not quite one-half that of New York City.

*Trieste*, on the Adriatic Sea, is the chief seaport.

**People.** A medley of races, the people of the empire representing over fifteen races. The people of Austria are principally Slavs, Germans and Magyars. About one-fifth of the total number of Jews in the world are found in this country. In Hungary there are over 100,000 gypsies.

**Government.** Is peculiar in that it represents two distinct states bound together by a common ruler. Each state has distinct legislative bodies who elect delegates to a common central body. The emperor of Austria is also the king of Hungary, and has to be crowned both at Vienna and Budapest.



**SWITZERLAND.**

**Location.** In the southern part of Europe. N. L.  $46^{\circ} 30'$  to  $47^{\circ} 30'$ ; E. L.  $6^{\circ} 30'$  to  $10^{\circ} 30'$ .

**Boundaries.** *North*, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Lake Constance; *east*, Lake Constance, Austria-Hungary; *south*, Italy; *west*, France, Lake Geneva.

**Size.** One-two hundred twenty-fifth the size of the United States, or but little larger than Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Its population is two hundred sixteen to the square mile.

**Surface.** A country of mountains.

**Mountain Range.** The Alps.

**Lakes.** Lucerne, Geneva, Constance.

**Rivers.** This country is the source of the

a. *Rhine*, that flows into the North Sea.

b. *Rhone*, that flows in the Mediterranean Sea.

c. *Inn*, a branch of the Danube, whose waters flow into the Black Sea.

d. *Po*, which flows into the Adriatic Sea.

**Climate.** On account of the elevated character of the country it is comparatively cool.

**Industries.** Agriculture, manufactures. The Swiss are skilled workmen.

**Products.** Dairy, watches, clocks, musical instruments, silk, cotton and woolen goods.

**Exports to the United States.** Cheese, silk goods, clocks.

**Imports from the United States.** Cotton, iron and steel.

**City.** *Berne*, the capital, in the northwestern part. Its population is about one-sixteenth that of New York City

**People.** There are no distinctively Swiss people.

In the country near France they are French.

When it borders on Italy there they are Italian. Near Germany, German. They are energetic, fond of education and great lovers of liberty.

**Government.** Switzerland is made up of twenty-two states or cantons, each of which has a legislature, executive and judicial department. The federal legislative body consists of two houses:

- a. The Council of States. Forty-four members—two from each canton.
- b. The National Council, sixty-seven members, one for every 20,000 inhabitants.

They are elected for three years.

These two houses sitting together elect seven persons who are known as the Federal Council. They include the president and vice-president. The term of office is three years.

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### ITALY.

**Location.** A peninsula in the central part of Southern Europe. N. L.  $38^{\circ}$  to  $46^{\circ} 35'$ ; E. L.  $6^{\circ} 30'$  to  $18^{\circ} 30'$ .

**Boundaries.** *North*, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary; *east*, Austria-Hungary, Adriatic and Ionian Seas; *south* and *west*, Strait of Otranto, Mediterranean Sea and France.

**Size.** It is about one thirty-second as large as the United States, or about the size of Nevada. Population over three hundred to the square mile.

**Seas.** Adriatic, Ionian, Mediterranean.

**Gulfs.** Taranto, Naples.

**Straits.** Otranto, Messina.

**Cape.** Passero.

**Islands.** Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily.

**Surface.** On the north, mountains, with plains sloping toward the southeast. It is watered by the Po River.

Through the peninsula extends a range of mountains nearer to the eastern coast than the western. The western side of the mountains is watered by the Tiber River.

The lakes at the foot of the Alps are, by many, considered the most beautiful in the world. The most celebrated are Lakes Como and Maggiore.

**Climate.** On account of the warm winds from the south, and the Alps in the north breaking off the cold winds, Italy is said to possess the most delightful climate of any of the countries of Europe.

**Industries.** Agriculture and manufactures.

**Products.** Silk, sulphur, sponges, semi-tropical fruits, olive oil.

**Exports to the United States.** Silk, olive oil, fruits, sulphur.

**Imports from the United States.** Petroleum, lumber.

**Cities.** *Rome*, the capital of Italy, is in the western part on the Tiber River. Its population is about one-tenth that of New York City.

This city is one of the most interesting if not the most interesting city in the world.

a. Because here are the ruins of ancient Rome—of the buildings that were used when it was *the power* of the world.

b. Because here lives the head of one of the most powerful religious bodies in the world. The Pope's palace, the Vatican, contains paintings, sculpture, etc., of rare beauty and value. Nearby is St. Peter's church, built from the stones of the houses of the Old Roman Emperors. It is one of the largest and most interesting of churches.

*Venice*, a city built on islands, whose streets are canals, is in the northeastern part of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea.

*Naples*, the metropolis, is in the southwestern part of Italy, on the Mediterranean Sea. Its population is about one-seventh that of New York City.

**People.** The Italians belong to the Latin race and are great lovers of the beautiful in art and nature.

They like festivals and sports and are easy-going and quick-tempered.

**Government.** Constitutional monarchy. The legislative body consists of a Senate nominated by the king, and a House of Representatives elected by popular vote.

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## GREECE.

**Location.** In the southern part of Europe and the extreme southern part of the Balkan Peninsula. N. L.  $36^{\circ} 23'$  to  $40^{\circ}$ ; E. L.  $20^{\circ}$  to  $24^{\circ} 15'$ .

**Boundaries.** *North*, Turkey; *east*, Aegean Sea; *south*, Mediterranean Sea; *west*, Ionian Sea.

**Size.** It is but little larger than West Virginia. Its population is ninety-seven to the square mile.

Greece in proportion to its size on account of the great indentations, its coast line is greater than that of any other European country.

There are but few good harbors as the bays are shallow.

**Seas.** Aegean, Mediterranean, Ionian.

**Gulf.** Corinth.

**Islands.** Ionian, Crete.

**Surface.** A very mountainous country.

**Climate.** Hot, dry and healthful, except in the marshes.

**Products.** Currants, olive oil, wine.

**Exports to the United States.** Currants and olive oil.

**Imports from the United States.** Petroleum, cotton, machinery.

**Cities.** *Athens* is the capital, in the eastern part, was one of the most celebrated cities of Ancient Europe. Its population is about one-fortieth that of New York City.

**People.** Are fond of learning and navigation. It is the oldest nation of Europe.

**Government.** It is a monarchy and since it was freed from Turkish rule in 1830, and since then, it has developed very rapidly.

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### **TURKEY (in Europe).**

**Location.** In the southern part of Europe in the Balkan Peninsula. N. L. 39° to 45° 45'; E. L. 16° to 29°.

**Boundaries.** *North*, Servia and Bulgaria; *east*, Black Sea, Strait of Bosphorus, Sea of Marmora; *south*, Sea of Marmora, Aegean Sea, Greece; *west*, Adriatic Sea, Montenegro, Austria-Hungary.

**Size.** Not quite as large as Missouri. Its population is about ninety to the square mile.

**Seas.** Black, Marmora, Aegian, Adriatic.

**Gulf.** Salonica.

**Straits.** Bosphorus, Dardanelles, Otranto.

**Surface.** Generally mountainous.

**Climate.** Semi-tropical although cooler than that of Spain.

**Industries.** Agriculture, manufacturing, fishing, although all very primitive.

**Products.** Wine, tobacco, rugs. It has much mineral land.

**Exports to the United States.** Tobacco, carpets, oil.

**Imports from the United States.** Provisions, cotton, steel.

**City.** *Constantinople*, the capital of the empire, is situated on the Bosphorus. Its population is about one-fourth that of New York City.

**People.** Belong to the Mongolian race, and while honest and courageous they are fanatical, superstitious and lazy: They repel everything that has the appearance of progress. This, with the bad government, makes the country one of the most backward of all Europe.

**Government.** Turkey is an absolute monarchy. The ruler is known as the Sultan.

He is not only the civil and military head of the nation, but he is also the religious head, and as his rule is absolute it has become very oppressive.

To raise revenues he imposes heavy taxes which together with the character of their work, keeps the majority of the people very poor.

There is very little education.

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## BULGARIA.

**Location.** In the southern part of Europe and eastern part of the Balkan peninsula.  
N. L.  $41^{\circ} 30'$  to  $44^{\circ} 15'$ ; E. L.  $22^{\circ} 30'$  to  $28^{\circ} 30'$ .

**Boundaries.** *North*, Roumania; *east*, Black Sea; *south*, Turkey; *west*, Servia.

**Size.** It is a little larger than Indiana. Its population is one hundred five to the square mile.

**Sea.** Black.

**Surface.** A mountainous country.

**River.** Danube.

**Climate.** Mild and healthful.

**Industry.** Agriculture, but very primitively carried on.

**Products.** Grain, wines, fruits, cattle.

**Exports to the United States.** Are very limited.

**Imports from the United States.** Are very limited.

**City.** *Sofia*, in the western part, is the capital. Its population is about one-sixtieth that of New York City.

**People.** Belong to the Slav race.

**Government.** Hereditary and constitutional monarchy under the oversight of the Sultan of Turkey, who is represented by a commissioner.

The executive government is in the hands of a Prince and Chamber of Deputies, one deputy for every 20,000 persons. They are elected by popular vote.

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## ROUMANIA.

**Location.** In the southern part of Europe and northeastern part of the Balkan Peninsula. N. L.  $43^{\circ} 40'$  to  $48^{\circ} 15'$ ; E. L.  $22^{\circ} 30'$  to  $30^{\circ}$ .

**Boundaries.** *North* and *west*, Hungary, Carpathian Mountains and Transylvanian Alps; *west*, Servia; *south*, Bulgaria and the Danube River; east, Black Sea, Prut River, Russia; *north*, Russia.

**Size.** Not quite as large as North Carolina. Population one hundred twenty-seven to square mile.



**Surface.** Mountainous in the north, low plains in the south. The Danube is the principal water highway.

**Climate.** It is affected by the winds from Russia which make its winters severe.

**Industries.** Agriculture.

**Products.** Grains and cattle. It is one of the most fertile countries of Europe. The United States has no direct trade with this country.

**City.** *Bukarest*, is the capital, in the southern part. Its population is about one-fifteenth that of New York City.

**People.** Claim to be descended from Roman colonists sent by the emperor Trajan. They have become of a very mixed character.

**Government.** Constitutional monarchy. The king has a cabinet of eight members.

The legislative body has two houses, senate and chamber of deputies, elected by taxable citizens for eight years.

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### MONTENEGRO.

Is an independent principality, northwest of Turkey, and borders on the Mediterranean Sea.

It is about three-quarters the size of Connecticut. Its population is about sixty-three to the square mile.

It is a mountainous country and has very little trade with the United States.

*Cetinje* is its capital; it is in the southeastern part.

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### SERVIA.

**Location.** In the southern part of Europe. N. L.  $42^{\circ} 30'$  to  $45^{\circ}$ ; E. L.  $19^{\circ}$  to  $22^{\circ} 30'$ .

**Boundaries.** *North*, Austria-Hungary; *east*, Roumania, Bulgaria; *south*, Turkey; *west*, Austria-Hungary.

**Size.** It is about the size of New Hampshire and Vermont. Population one hundred forty-four to square mile.



**Surface.** A mountainous and heavily wooded region. The valley of the Danube is well watered and fertile.

**Climate.** Moderate and healthful.

**Industries.** Agriculture.

**Products.** Cereals, breadstuffs and hogs.

It has but little trade with the United States.

**People.** Are Slavs.

**Government.** A constitutional monarchy.

Executive, a king with a cabinet of eight members. Legislative, a national assembly of two hundred sixty-two members, sixty-four appointed by the king and one hundred ninety-eight elected by the people.

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## SPAIN.

**Location.** It is in the extreme southwestern part of Europe. N. L.  $36^{\circ}$  to  $44^{\circ}$ ; E. L.  $3^{\circ} 30'$  to W. L.  $9^{\circ} 15'$ .

**Boundaries.** *North*, Bay of Biscay and France; *east*, Mediterranean Sea; *south*, Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Portugal; *west*, Portugal, Atlantic Ocean.

**Size.** About one-eighteenth the size of the United States. Population ninety-five to the square mile.

**Sea.** Mediterranean.

**Strait.** Gibraltar.

**Cape.** Finisterre.

**Island.** Balearic.

**Surface.** Consists of a high plateau, traversed by parallel mountain ranges extending in a general easterly and westerly direction.

**Mountains.** Pyrenees, Cantabrian, Sierre Guadarrama, Sierra Morena, Sierre Nevada.

**Rivers.** Ebro, Douro, Tagus, Guadalquivir.

**Climate.** Hot and dry summers; moist winters.

**Industries.** Agriculture, mining.

**Products.** Wine, olives, cork. Spain's quicksilver mines are the richest in the world. A large quantity of iron ore is exported. Coffee, coal, lead and salt are abundant.

**Exports to the United States.** Wine, cork, fruit.

**Imports from the United States.** Cotton, petroleum, tobacco.

**Cities.** *Madrid*, the capital, is in the central part of Spain. Its population is about one-eighth that of New York City.

*Barcelona* is the principal seaport and commercial center. It is in the north-eastern part, on the Mediterranean Sea. Its population is not quite one-eighth that of New York City.

**People.** They belong to the Latin race; they are light-hearted and fond of amusement. They are also polite and hospitable.

They do not seek work, but allow work to seek them. The majority of the Spaniards can neither read nor write. Their principal amusement is bull fighting.

**Government.** A constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the king and the Cortes, or parliament.

The Cortes consists of two houses: The Senate, one-half of which is elected, and Congress, which is composed of members, one for 50,000 of the population.

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## PORTUGAL.

**Location.** It is in the southwestern part of Europe. N. L.  $37^{\circ} 30'$  to  $43^{\circ}$ ; W. L.  $8^{\circ}$  to  $9^{\circ} 15'$ .

**Boundaries.** *North and east*, Spain; *south and west*, Atlantic Ocean.

**Size.** It is about the size of Indiana. Population one hundred forty-three to the square mile.

**Cape.** St. Vincent.

**Surface.** Is divided in three parts by the Douro and Tagus rivers.

- a. North of the Douro a continuation of the Cantabrian Mountains.
- b. Between the Douro and Tagus rivers is a continuation of the Guadarrama Mountains.
- c. South of the Tagus comparatively level.  
The general slope is from northeast to southwest.

**Climate.** Is very healthful. The heat of summer is less oppressive than that of Spain.

**Industry.** Agriculture.

**Products.** Wine, olives, figs, cattle.

**Export to the United States.** Wine.

**Imports from the United States.** Cotton and petroleum.

**City.** *Lisbon*, the capital, is in the southeastern part, on the Tagus River. Its population is not quite one-twelfth that of New York City.

**People.** Are similar to the Spaniards.

**Government.** A republic since 1910. There is a parliament of two houses. The lower house or National Council consists of 164 member elected by direct suffrage for three years. The Upper Chamber consists of 71 members elected by all the Municipal Councils, and half of these members to be elected every three years.

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## ANDORRA.

Andorra is on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees Mountains, northeast of Spain.

It is a republic, with an area of one hundred seventy-five square miles.

The country is mountainous, well wooded and fertile. Minerals are abundant, but are not mined. Cattle are raised to a great extent. The people belong to the Spanish race. They are poor and have little education.

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## MONACA.

An independent principality in the southern part of Europe, about nine miles from Nice, France. It is about eight square miles in extent.

The principal place of interest is Monte Carlo, which is beautifully located on a high bluff overlooking the Mediterranean Sea.

The delightful climate, beautiful views and, above all, the gambling tables in the casino attract large numbers of people here each year.

The Prince of Monaco derives an income of over \$240,000 each year from allowing gambling to be carried on in the casino at Monte Carlo.

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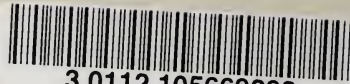
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